

# Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences

1382195\_Sven Overdiep\_Graduation Plan



## Graduation Plan: All tracks

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

Personal information	
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Studio	
Name / Theme	Heritage & Architecture, 'van Gendthallen'
Teachers / tutors	Job Roos, Frank Koopman, Sara Stroux & Marie-Thérèse van Thoor
Argumentation of choice of the studio	The 'van Gendthallen' pose the challenge to redevelop a historical building of 12.000 sqm at the edge of Amsterdam with characteristic industrial long halls. The 'van Gendthallen' are located on a rather isolated site in Amsterdam. This in comparison to the other project which are located in the Canal District of Amsterdam. So, the size of the building, the vastness of the hall, the (industrial) construction in relation with creating a new urban plan to revitalize Oostenburg were the main topics on which I based my decision.

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	Industrial heritage as connecting element in an urban regeneration.
Goal	
Location:	Amsterdam, Oostenburg Islands
The posed problem,	<p>The problem statement is based on my interpretation of the analysis made as well by the 'Van Gendt 1 group as the analysis made by our group. The problem statement will also be divided in three sub topics which relate to the topics divided in the analysis, namely ; Urban Analysis, Building Analysis and Technical Analysis. The overall topic according to my idea that states the problem can be projected by two terms which relate to all different scales; urban, building and technology. The two terms are Void and Connection.</p> <p>At urban scale the island of Oostenburg can be seen as a (temporary/vital) void within the urban fabric of Amsterdam. The site is only defined by the huge glass building block of INIT which houses several newspaper, design an architectural companies, the presents of Roest in the small building, het ketelhuis, the industrial buildings that houses a theatre and off course the mass of the 'van Gendthallen'. Between these buildings there is besides the social Void of vitality the Void of the open spaces between the three huge masses that now define the island.</p> <p>Regarding the building it is the Void of no program for a building with a footprint of approximately 12.000 sqm and spaces up to 15 meters high. It poses a big challenge to propose a infill of the hallen that can function in relation to the infill of the island and indirect the social connection to community of Amsterdam. The next challenge is related to the infill of the void of space is the climatization of the infill related to new and future functions.</p> <p>The van Gendthallen and the island of Oostenburg used to be a vibrant innovative and productive island where a lot people worked, a</p>

	<p>lot of products were build and innovation took place. The last few decades the Oostenburg is a silent island with the employees of INIT that arrive in the morning and leave in the evening, the occasional party at Roest and the occasional use of the theatre. Therefore it is a challenge to fill up this social Void to transform the van Gendthallen together with Oostenburg back to a vibrant location which through his functions and facilities which are imbedded in a re-design of both building and context to create a social connection again with the community of the city.</p>
research questions and	<p>The problem statement describes the lack of connection of the 'van Gendthallen' to its physical and social surroundings. This also relates the island of Oostenburg. The topic of the connection between a building and its surroundings has always been a point of interest to me, especially regarding a transformation project where the history and identity of the location and building is added to the design assignment. The assignment does not only relate to a redesign of the 'van Gendthallen' but also asks a vision for a masterplan for the island of Oostenburg. Therefore designing urban landscape in coherence with the redesign of the 'van Gendthallen' – which ones was strong connected to the physical and social surroundings due the production that took place – gives the topic for my research report.</p> <p><i>How can industrial heritage be the connecting link in the regeneration of an urban area and creating an identity?</i></p>
design assignment in which these result.	<p>The design assignment in combination with the research has to result in a redevelopment of the 'van Gendthallen' which will function as a revitalizer for the Oostenburg island trough making as well as a physical connection trough paths as social connection through the program with the island, community, city and other visitors.</p>
<b>Process</b>	
<b>Method description</b>	
<p><b>Methods</b></p> <p><i>Location Analysis</i> This will be an analysis based on the current analysis but then with the focus of the relation and impact between the building and the context. For example the proportion of mass between the different buildings on the island.</p> <p><i>Literature Research</i> In order to find the relation between building and context I would like to relate results from the analysis to literature. For example the relation between the facade and context with literature like "The show starts at the sidewalk" which indicates what the relation is between a facade and the attraction to people.</p> <p>Case studies &amp; excursions Looking at the embedment of other industrial heritage buildings that have been redeveloped I may be able to see how the embedment is perceived and translated in the transformation.</p> <p><i>Fieldwork</i> The get a real good feeling how the building is truly embedded in the context, thoroughly field analysis is important. This will be done by photos, sketching and interviews.</p> <p><i>Historical photos</i> Analysis of historical photos for example retrieved from archives from the municipality or museums.</p>	

## Literature and general practical preference

### General

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- Van Rossem, V. en Bakker, M., 2004. Amsterdam maakt geschiedenis, vijftig jaar op zoek naar de genius loci, Amsterdam: bureau Monumenten & Archeologie/Uitgeverij Bas Lubberhuizen.
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- Sari, J., Van Dommelen, S., Metze, T. (De stad BV), 2008, Nieuwe ideeën voor oude

### Research Report

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- Meyer, H., Westrik, J., Hoekstra, M., & Hausleitner, B. (2014). Het ; programma en ruimtegebruik van de stad. Amsterdam: SUN.
- Per, A. F., Mozas, J., & Arpa, J. (2011). This is hybrid; [an analysis of mixed -use buildings by a+t]. Vitoria-Gasteiz: A plus T Ediciones.
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## Relevance

The relevance of the graduation project, the transformation of the 'van Gendthallen', is embedded in several topics; re-use, urban regeneration, city centre, industrial heritage and creating/preserving identity. The list of monuments in the Netherlands has exponential grown the last decade, this causes that urban planners and architects more and more have to cope with existing buildings and the transformations of these buildings and often in combination with the redevelopment of the surrounding area. Therefore the 'van Gendthallen' is an interesting project to redevelop the building but to design in combination with a new urban plan for Oostenburg. The combination of the transformation of an industrial building and the design of an urban plan is a current challenge in multiple cities in the Netherlands. The industrial areas are located at the edge of or even in a city and the industrial activities leave the site which leaves an empty space with possible industrial monuments which have to be redeveloped to a new urban area with its own identity.

The graduation studio can be seen as an case study for a redevelopment of industrial building in co-development of the urban area. The scale of the assignment in search of the relation between the heritage and the new additions has to be covered from the scale of the city until the detail of the connection between new and old materials. This complex relation at different scales and different themes asks for a proper research to elaborate all the relations between the different layers and possible re-connect or break certain relation to create a re-design of an industrial building which together with the urban design creates a new area which has its own identity within the city.

Time planning



